RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CHE GOVERNMENT OF THE CEAR DISSATISFIED CONCEINING CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, March 5, 1875. A special despatch to the Morning Post from St. Petersburg says there is great indignation in ent circles there over certain alleg of Russian misgovernment and exactions in Turk-estan contained in a report made by Mr. Schuyler, the United States Charge d'Affairs, and it is reported that Prince Gortschakoff has demanded his

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 4, 1875. have arisen. The Left will not consent that a rep-If the negotiations fall President MacMahon will form a Ministry without further consultation with parties in the Assembly.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 4, 1875. In consequence of the last encyclical of the Pope the government has introduced in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies a bill withdrawing the State endowments from the Catholic clergy and providing for their restoration only to those bi shops who will bind themselves by a formal document to obey the laws.

William prohibiting the exportation of horses.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING.

HIS GRACE OF WESTMINSTER SUMMONED TO BOME. LONDON, March 5-5:30 A. M.

Archbishop Manning has received a summons from the Pope to come to Rome. It is authoritatively stated that he is to be made a cardinal.

IRELAND.

POHN MITCHEL RENOMINATED FOR THE BEP-RESENTATION OF THE "PREMIER" COUNTY. DUBLIN, March 4, 1875.

John Mitchel was renominated for Parliament to-day in Tipperary. Mr. More, a conservative, will contest the seat. The election will be held on the 11th inst.

THE HEALTH OF THE CANDIDATE STILL PAILING. Mr. Mitchel's health is worse.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

BACING AT CROYDON-THE UNITED KINGDOM GRAND STEEPLECHASE CONTEST.

LONDON, March 4, 1875. The great event of to-day at Croydon was the United Kingdom Graud Steeplechase, which was won by Lancet. The winner was the favorite at before the start. Eight to 1 was laid against St. Auoyn, who came in second, and 12 to I against Belle, who took third place. THE RACE.

The following is a summary of the race:-

The United Kingdom Grand Handicap Steeple Chase of 25 sovs, each, 10 forfett, with 500 added; winners extra; the second receives 50 sovs, out of the stakes and the third saves stakes; about four miles; 53 subscribers, 24 of whom paid 3 sovs. forfeit. The highest weight accepting being 166 lbs., it was raised to 175 lbs., and the others in proportion. Nine

SOUTH AMERICA.

BUENOS AYRES DISTURBED BY THE CHUBCH QUESTION—THE PALACE OF THE ARCHBISHOP SACRED—THE DWELLINGS OF THE JESUITS

Advices from Buenos Ayres state that disturbances have occurred in that city, during which the palace of the Catholic Archbishop was sacked and the houses of the Jesuits set on fire.

CUBA.

A REPUBLICAN JOURNALIST PARDONED BY CONCHA.

HAVANA, March 4, 1875. Captain General Concha, before leaving for Spain, pardoned Senor Niceto Sola, formerly editor of the republican journal El Tribuno. who had been sentenced to two years' banishment.

PROPOSALS FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE PRESENT CONFLICT-THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO UNYIELDING-CONDITIONS FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANIES.

BALTIMORE, Morch 4, 1875. The following is the correspondence between President Jewett, of the Erie, and President Garrett, or the Baltimore and Ohio roads, relative to a settlement of the difficulties between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio roads by arbitration, rumors of which have been afoat in rail-

road circles for a day or two:

New York, March 1, 1878.

J. W. Garrett, President & A.:

It is a public calamity that two great corporations like the Battimore and Ohio and the Pennsivania ratiroad companies should be arrayed in such bitter antagonism toward each other. A continuation of this strife must seriously timpair the credit and standing of all American energrises and American management. If the differences between the two companies are so radical that they cannot be reconciled by yourselves, are not the interests you represent so general, and do they not to such an extent involve the interests of others as to justify the public and those whose interests are directly involved in expecting, and myself, as the representative of one of those interests, in suggesting their reference of the continuation of the road circles for a day or two:-

command.

H. J. JEWEIT.

PRESIDENT GARRETT'S REPLY.

BALTIMORE, March 3, 1878.

H. J. JEWEIT, President, New York:

I am much obliged for your message. I regret that the unprecedented and unjustifiable act was committed by the Fennsylvania Railroad Company of closing their Camden and Ambor road to New York gazinst the Baltimore and Old Company and those whom it serves. Until the Fennsylvania Railroad Company restores absolutely the use of that road for the great sections and interests opinioned with the Baltimore and Only conditions to attempt to make any coperative arrangements. The managers of the Baltimore and Only Company feet that the enter responsibility of the present condition of affairs in the country, including the enormous reductions in irelate trates from Railimore and Philadelphia, rests with the Fennsylvania Company.

MR. Jeweit to NM. GARRIET.

MR. JEWETT TO MR. GARRETE. NEW YORK, March 3, 1875.

New York, March 3, 1872.

J. W. Garrett:

Without reyard to the causes leading to the present antagonism between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Penusylvania railroad companies, of which it does not become me to express any opinion, would it not be inductions, wise and oreditable to all parties to refer the whole question to the judgment of disinterested men, by whose decision all causes of difference might be reconciled and admissed, including in such reference the Philadelphia, winnington and Baitimore Company, so that whatever might be finally determined should apply, not only to the connections west but the connections east to and from New York, and to have such adjustment put in such form an ratified by the beards of the respective companies that hereafter it could not be disturbed upon the mere motion of an agent or officer of either company. I would be glad if localid be the means of saving the companies as well as the public from the present disorganized and dissertors state of affairs.

H. J. J. J. EWET.

well as the public from the present disordanized and dissatrons state of affairs.

H. J. Jewett, President, New York:

I have received your telegram of yesterday. The Baltimore and chio Geomany adhers to its determination
to maintain its independent relations. It cannot, therefore, submit the control of its policy and business either
to other railway companies or to third parties. In order
to restore harmony the Pennsylvania Kaliroad Company must feirage its stops becauses retuction of frieights by that company will prove
dissory in accomplishing the object proposed
by teconic true Baltimore and Ghio Company into any
combination contrary to the fixed principles of its management. Good will follow from the present extraordinary course of the Pennsylvania Baltroad Company.
The serious ressous which will be lampit by the history
of the present wind hostilities against the Baltimore and
othin Company will lead to caliner counsels, to more
good sense and to fairer dealmis in the tuture. I thank
you for your courtectus and right production. you for your courteous and friendly communication.
J. W. GARKETT, President.

THE POITER RAILROAD LAW.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 4, 1875. The Senate to day concurred in the Assembly bill, which considerably advances the rates allowed by the Potter law. The railroad com-panies are greatly pleased at the result.

WASHINGTON.

More Hopeful Aspect of the Southern Question.

THE DEFEAT OF THE BOUNTY BILL

Attempt to Induce the President to Sign It Illegally.

THE EXTRA SENATE SESSION.

The Measures Enacted or Lost During the Forty-Third Congress.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1875. GOOD EFFECT OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION AND INACTION ON THE SOUTHERN QUESTION-THE

PRESIDENT'S SCHER SECOND THOUGHT.

The condition in which Congress left Southern A decree has been issued by the Emperer matters has allayed much anxiety. The action of the House on the Arkansas matter is held to be conclusive in its relation to the Executive power and discretion, and it is now said by personal friends of the President that he had declared privately, some days before the passage of the Poland resolution, that, even if the House did nothing, he would not support or countenance any attempt of the Brooks faction to make trouble in Arkansas. It is said by the President's friends that he has in the last two months got very tired of the carpet-bag element in the South and that he expresses sometimes extreme disgust at their selfishness and greed for office. The Louisiana question is also thought to main here to investigate and decide who are really entitled to seats in the Lower House of the Legislature. They are waiting for the arrival of duplicate returns from New Orleans and they are considering the advisability of adjourning to New York to complete their work there. It is taken for granted that the Louisiana as well as the Arkansas question is settled finally and peaceably. In conversation to-day among republican Congressmen general gratification was expressed at the failure of the Force bill. It did not taste good in anybody's mouth, and there is no doubt that if it had come up after the Arkansas debate, instead of before, it would have been lost in the House. Many of those who voted for it, now rejoice that

> THE PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL REPENTED OF.

Of the Civil Rights bill members acknowledge that it may make as much trouble in the North as in the South, and that it may, if shrewdly used, become a powerful weapon in democratic bands to stir up disgust against the republicans during next year's canvass, because the law can be adroitly used to annoy country tavern keepers, and thus to raise a pre judice against the party which passed it. It is believed, that in a great many cases it will be evaded and that it is more likely to be a dead letter than an enforceable or useful law.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1875. ATTEMPT TO CONTROVERT THE WILL OF THE SENATE IN REGARD TO THE BOUNTY BILL-THE PRESIDENT WITHHOLDS HIS SIGNATURE-

THE VICE PRESIDENT IN AN AWKWARD POSI-TION. When the Senate agreed to the amendments of Mr. Edmunds to the Bounty bill, striking out the word "State," so as to put every one entitled to additional bounty on a par with those who re-ceived the highest federal bounty, and further directed the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money to pay the claims, if there was not enough in the Treasury, it was not expected, nor even dreamed, that the House concur in these amendments. They Dinow were intended as wholly satirical, though the Vice President, who gave the casting vote which passed the amended bill through the Senate, aid not look upon the measure in that light. The House having reiused to concur in the Senate amendments the bill went to a conference committee, which, on the part of the Senate, was comrepublicans, and on the part of the House of Messrs. Gunckel and Coburn, republicans, and Eidredge, a democrat. At the meeting of the committee it was found that the greatest una-The House committee receded from the opposition and the Senate committee was equally ready to stand by the amendments. The report was at once signed by all the members. While the committee was in session Vice President Wilson was informed that Mr. Eldredge was opposed to the measure and had threatened to state on the floor of the House reasons which would not be complimentary to Mr. Wilson, and which would justify Eldredge in opposing the bill in any form. Mr. Wilson sought the committee, called out one of the members and asked if the called conference had developed any such determination on Mr. Eldredge's part. He was assured that Mr. Eldredge was more enthusiastic for the but as amended, than any of the Senators, and had said if the bill became a law the democratic party could say in the next campaign that the democratic portion of the Conference Committee was as patriotic in caring for the votes of the fed eral volunteers as was the republican side. Mr. Eldredge, at the close of the conference, retired for a lew nours' rest, and at half-past nine this morning, when the House met after a short recess, was present with the other members to offer the conterence report. Meanwhile the action of the committee became known on the democratic side of the House, stirring the unterrified from their slumbers to the realization that to vote against the measure would be political infamy in the eyes of the radical leaders and expose them to the charge of still being baters of the successful prosecutors of the war. Absence would be construed as cowardice, and silence as indifference to the claims of the soldiers. The assembling of the House at half-past nine o'clock did not promise success for the bill; but members straggled in, until by the time the roll call was complete, a bare quorum had voted. Subsequently the vote was increased and the conference report was agreed to-year 155, nays 40. Some democrats voted for the bill and some republicans voted against it, counterbalancing any of the changes leared by the timid on both sides. It went to the Senate through its Conference Committee, and the announcement from the messenger that the House had agreed to the conference report startled the weary Sena-tors, who now realized that Mr. Edmunds' joke threatened injury to the credit of the nation and the prospects of the republican party. Mr. Logan. having charge of the bill, reported for his side

and asked concurrence, when Senator Sprague

moved to lay the report on the table, and the Sen

ate immediately voted to do so, and thus showed

what it really thought of the measure. General

the Clerk's desk, took the bill from the

table, caused it to be engrossed and demanded

jections that it required concurrence on the part

of the Senate, on the ground that the Senate had

already passed the act as agreed to by the House.

Mr. Wilson did not attempt to discuss Parlis

mentary law with so great a statesman as Logan.

and a moment later the bill was before the Presi-

dent for his signature. The fact that the bill had

been tabled was known to the President and Cabi-

of Vice President Wilson that he should sign it. Mr. Wilson demurred, but Logan overcame the ob-

Logan was now in a rage. He went

net, and thence arose a serious question whether the President ought to sign so important a bill when there was even the shadow of a doubt as to its passage. Without entering into the merits of the measure, whether it should become a law or not, the President, upon the advice of the Attorney General, refused his signature, which, within the last ten days of the session, is equivalent to a veto, and the Clerk withdrew the parchment from the table. The right of the Senate to consider a bill once passed by that body and sent to a conference committee as duly passed by both branches if the House recedes and the Senate Conference report is laid on the table, has invariably, it is said, been denied, or what would be the use of a

one-sided conference committee ? The failure of the measure gave great satisfac tion both to leading republican and democratio members of both houses. To burden the country with additional taxation at a time when taxes had to be increased to meet the current expenses of the government did not strike the friends of the administration as the wisest of political measures.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE. In the Senate the closing hour was noisy and uneventful, the Vice President announcing the hour of adjournment without any superfluous

remarks. THE EXTRAORDINARY CONVENING OF THE SENATE-THE NEW DEMOCRATIC SENATORS AND THE PINCHBACK CASE.

The Senate meets in extraordinary session to morrow, at noon, to consider treatles and act upon nominations requiring confirmation. It is inderstood that His Excellency, the President, displeased at the opposition of Senator Flanagan, of Texas, whose term expired to day, will again nominate those Texas officers whom the Senate failed to take action upon. The case of Pinchback is to be taken up or Monday next, when the newly elected democratic Senators, including Andrew Johnson, will have an opportunity of expressing their opinion of the conduct of the administration in Louisiana affairs. AN AFFECTING SCENE IN THE HOUSE-A HEART-FELT OVATION TO SPEAKER BLAINE-AN ELO-QUENT BOUQUET OF VIOLETS-EMBLEMATIC

At precisely twelve o'clock to-day Speaker Blaine took the gavel preparatory to announcing the end of the Forty-third Congress. The galleries never presented a grander array of the beauty of the capital. There was not even standing room laxed the rules so far as to allow ladies to occupy the space on the floor in the rear of the members' seats. Gallantry forbade that the fair sex should stand while the gentlemen retained their seats, and several minutes before the adjournment sine die there were more ladies occupying members' seats than Congressmen themselves, giving one an idea of the scene the hall will present if women's rights ever prevail in this country.

TRIBUTE FROM THE LOBBY.

Before beginning his farewell address to the House there was placed at the right hand of the Speaker a large morocco case, containing a mas sive silver tankard of the old English pattern and inscribed :-

JACOBO G. BLAINE. Persona populi, gerentium moderatori ter designato, virtutis, sapientiaque ex-perta viro. D. D. D. S. W. Vestibuli Rex. CALENDIS MARTU IV., 1875.

It is said that it is the gift of Sam Ward, but as mysterious initials, he was not now able to say, but he thought it was "queer that the Speaker should be called Jacob." After the delivery of the address of the Speaker, which was remarkable for its terseness, brevity and the happy manner in which he excused the asperities of his rulings in moments of excited discussion, there followed a scene never before witnessed in the halls of Congress. The sincerity of his remarks had already evoked tears from those who realized that there were amenities even in the everyday life of legislators, and when the last word was spoken then the members and spectators, with one impulse, made the hall ring with prolonged clapping of hands. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs; and when the enthusiasm had partially subsided the democratic side renewed the applause, which was instantly taken up again all over the hall. It was a proud moment for the Speaker, a worthy ovation, without regard to political political sentiment, most beautifully rounded by a little girl ascending the Speaker's dais and handing to dr. Blaine a bouquet of violets. This pretty gift brought tears to the Speaker's eyes. On leaving his chair he took a seat beyond the Clerk's desk and subsequently held a levee of those who wished to bid him goodby.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1875. IMPORTANT ENACTMENTS OF THE FORTY-THIRD

Aside from the regular appropriation bills, comparatively few bills of general interest have been enacted this session, but they include the following measures of national importance:-

The Finance bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments, &c.; the "Little Tariff" bill; the Tax and Tariff bill; the Civil Rights bill; the bill supplemental to the acts in relation to immigration, and the bill granting rights of way through the public lands, on certain conditions, to all railroads that may be incorporated under the local laws of States or Territories. NUMBER OF BILLS INTRODUCED AND PASSED.

During the late Congress about 5,000 bills and oint resolutions were introduced in the House and about 1,500 in the Senate, only about one-sixth of which were passed.

THE PATRIOTIC FEELING IN AR-KANSAS.

TELEGRAM FROM GOVERNOR GARLAND. WASHINGTON, March 4, 1876.

The following telegram shows the spirit in which the news of the settlement of the Arkansas

which the lews of the settlement of the Arkansas question was received by Governor Gariand:—

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 3, 1875.

Messrs. Lowe and Arches, Washington City;—
While we rejoice over the happy solution of our difficulties, we are making no public demonstrations, and all goes on well. Our motion is, "Charity for all, malice toward none."

GARLAND.

A FLUTTER ABOUT CIVIL RIGHTS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 4, 1875. There was quite a sensation here to-day, caused by what was supposed to be a practical enforcement of civil rights. William R. Hatch, of Providence, R. I., enroute for Jacksonville, Fls., arrived at the Planters' Hotel and secured a room for himself and another, whom he registered as Moses Pany. Both appeared in the dning room together and took seats at the table. Considerable surprise and some feeting prevailed, as Daily appeared to be a colored man. The news soon spread over the city, and there was quite a computation for a while.

motion for a while.
On investigation it turned out that Daily is a nui-bloodel Pequot Indian, and is employed as a nurse by Mr. Hatch, who is an invalid and on his

CIVIL RIGHTS IN THEATRES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 4, 1875. Four colored men demanded admission to the new Memphis Theatre to-night and were given seats in the dress circle, Manager Davey having abandoned the idea of contesting their right to do so in the courts.

THE BOSTON POSTMASTERSHIP.

Boston, Mass., March 4, 1875. The question of the Postmastership of Boston is becoming complicated and serious. Mr. Burt, is becoming complicated and serious. Mr. Burf, the present incumbent, is opposed by citizens but favored by such deciming politicians as Butler. John Barsup, the former Assistant Fostimaster at the Roxbury office, backed by the people and Coagressmen who have years to serve, is his opponent. A batch of companies against Mr. Burtare being investigated now, and, according to the responses of the resident and the irlends of his opposing candidate, the n mination is likely to be bestowed on Mr. Burkup, the question exites considerable interest in Boston, and the result of it is awaited with auxious interest.

RURNING OF COTTON MILLS.

SPRINGPIELD, Mass., March 4, 1875. The drying room of the Hampden Cotton Mills, at Holyoke, was burned out this morning, causing a loss of \$45,000, fully insured in the Manufacturers' Mutual, of Boston.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE POWERS OF THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT TO THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN-AN INVESTIGATION OF THE CANAL DEPARTMENT-THE LATERAL CANAL COMMISSION-THE FIFTH AVENUE PAVEMENT.

ALBANY, March 4, 1875. The morning session of the Legislature to day was decidedly dull. Little business of general interest was transacted. In the Assembly general orders were taken up, and a short debate took place over the bill to employ a

POLICE FORCE ON RAILROADS. Mr. Davis, of Washington, objected to the pas-sage of the bill, as he did not believe in conferring upon railroad corporations any such authority. The Legislatures might as well give those companies power to appoint judges, coroners and other omcials. The oill was ordered to a third reading.

Another bill is here, but not yet presented abolishing the Board of Apportionment in New York city. The bill of Mr. Wachner, introduced some few days since, although not abolishing this Board, takes away its power in passing upon final estimates and transfers such duty to the Board of Aidermen, who may act by a two-thirds vote. The latest bill proposes also to give this power to the Board of Aldermen, conferring upon the Mayor the right to veto and the striking cut of items and appropriations as a whole. Mr. Waehner's bill is before the Committee on Cities.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN STATE INSTITUTIONS. charitable and reformatory institutions throughout the State a certain amount of Digotry exists, preventing the administration of religious rites by ministers of the Gospie who may not be in full accord with the board of management. To-day a bill was before the House for the establishment of a female department for the Western Home of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents. During the discussion upon the bill Mr. John T. McGowan, of New York, very properly moved the following amendment, which was incorporated in the act:—'The managers and superintendents of such institution shall at all times grant permission to any clergymen of any religious denomination to attend at such institution, and practice and perform the religious rites and ceremonies of the religious denomination of which he may be a member, and such managers and superintendents shall turnish the necessary and proper accommodations for the performance of these religious rites and ceremonies.'

CREMATION SOCIETIES.

Mr. T. C. Campuell introduced a bill providing for the incorporating of any society wishing to adopt the practice of cremation.

SALE OF THE LATERAL CANAIS.

The bill providing for the appointment of five commissioners to investigate and report upon the disposition to be made of the lateral canais was also debated before the Assembly to-day. This bill is introduced in conformity with a provision of the new constitution, which allows a sale of these canals it such course is deemed advantageous. The following come under the head of lateral canals:—Crooked Lake, Chemung, Chenango, Black River and Green Valley. The commissioners mentioned in the bill are to be appointed for one year by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and receive a salary of \$10 per day. Some \$15,000,000 worth of State property is involved in these proceedings.

THE SUPPLY BILL

Mr. Hammond, Chairman of the Commistee on the 15th inst.

THE CANAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Johnson, in the Senate, offered the following: charitable and reformatory institutions through-out the State a certain amount of bigotry exists,

THE CANAL DEPARTMENT.
Mr. Johnson, in the Senste, offered the follow

ing:—
Resolved, That the Auditor of the Canal Department be respectfully requested to report to the Senate with as little delay as practicable the amount of money expended other than for payment to contractors for contract work, the payment of awarts made by canal appraisers, and expenditures by superin endents) on each of the canais embraced within each of the three divisions of said canais by the Canal Commissioners in charge of each division from the first day of January, 1873, to the first day of January, 1873. The name of each deputy, agent or assistant employed by him, and the length of time they, or either of them, were so employed: the amount of saidry paid to each or either of them, and under what provision of law is found the authority for the employment of such denuty, agent or assistant. The quantity, quality and kind of materials burchased; the price paid: of whom burchased, and upon the employed: the kind of service of the length of the employed.

THE EVENING SESSION.

ployed: the length of time employed: the kind of service readered, and upon what canal and the amount of money paid to each. Adobted.

A session of the Assembly was held, this evening, for the consideration of general orders.

THE FIFTH AVENUE TAVEMENT.

Some bills of little interest having been advanced to a third reading, Mr. James Daly, of New York, rose to a question of privilege. He remarked that one week ago the Fitth Avenue Pavement bill had been reported favorably from a majority of the Committee on Cities, while he and Mr. Jacob Hess had presented a minority report against it. The bill, as reported, had been placed upon the files of the House, and he (Mr. Daly) learned within the past half hour, in examining documents, that the original oil had been changed so as to read in one part as follows:—And the said Mayor. Aldermen and Commonalty by said Department of Public Works are hereby authorized and required to enter into a contract for the whole of said work to be done under such conditions, and guarantees, as the said department may deem expecient and necessary, to keep the same in perfect repair for a period of not less than ten years, at a cost for repairs not exceeding four and one-half per cent per annum on the first cost of said work, and to keep the same constantly clear, for a period of not less than ten years, at a cost for clearing not exceeding two and one-half per cent on the first cost of said work. Three lines were claimed by Mr. Daly to have been interponated without authority in the reported bill and also another line toward the closing paragraph. The gentleman, as a member of the Committee on Cities, said the whole affair was new to him. It was only at that moment he had discovered any apparent change and could not volunteer an explanation except upon conjecture. When the bill was originating printed he understood it to be full of errors. Probably the printer was the party to blame.

Mr. Daly then offered a resolution requesting the appointment of a committee of six, consisting of three

as possible.

Mr. T. J. Campbell offered an amendment that this committee be directed to report on Tuesday morning next. He felt confident the whole matter could be examined in three boars. The amendment was voted upon and deterred.

Mr. Daly's resolution was then carried. The vote

amendment was voted upon and deferred.

Mr. Paly's resolution was then carried. The vote
on this proposition may be considered as a test of
the utilinate late of the scheme when it comes before the House for passage.

Speaker McGuire appointed the following committee of investigation:—Messrs, Daly, Hammond,
T. J. Campbeil. Seward and Hess.

What the Supposed interpolation seeks to accomplish does not appear plain as yet.

PROSPECT PARK BILL.

The Committee on Citics of the Assembly heard
arguments this afternoon relative to the Brooklyn
Prospect Park bill. It is proposed under this enactment to assess property througnout the whole
of Brooklyn for the payment of expenses incurred
in the purchase and improvement of this park.
Speeches were made in advocacy of the bill by
Messrs. Meivin Taimage and Judge Cooke, and
against it by Assemblymap Worth, Captain
O'Keele and others. No action has yet been taken
by the committee.

O'Reeie and others. No action has yet been taken by the committee.

THE SPRING CITY ELECTION.

The bill providing for a spring election in New York city on the second Tuesday of April next (the main points of which I telegraphed last night) has been carefully drawn up, and is now ready to be introduced. There is no longer any doubt of the intention of its iramers to push the proposed law for the consideration of the Legislature. Unless further orders are received from New York, issued by those behind the measure, it will be introduced into the Assembly to-morrow. Should a change of tactics occome necessary as to particular provisions of the bill its introduction will be delayed until next week.

EXPEDITION TO THE BLACK HILLS.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., March 4, 1878. Two members of the Sioux City Black Hills expedition reached Fort Laramie to-day. Their transportation consisted of a small sled drawn by one ox, and they had two days without food. They report that the two days without food. They report that they left Sioux City October 27, and reached a point in the Black Huls, six miles from Harney's Peak, on Carisimas, and immediately erected huts for sheiter and built a large stockade. Two members of the expedition had returned from Sioux City and one chied. They reported the find ng of gold, but say the weather was too severe to do much prospecting. The distance from Cheyenne to the Black Hills is 108 miles, over good, travelled roads, to Red Cloud Agency, which is forty miles from the diggings. The government will not allow miners to enter the hills.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 4, 1875. Brown, who is to be executed March 24 for the murder of the old couple Mr. and Mrs. Kramer. made a full confession of his guilt to-day, stating that he committed the murder and had no accom-

OBITUARY.

G. W. NORRIS, M. D. G. W. Norris, M. D., a well known surgeon of Philadelphia, died yesterday in that city. He obtained prominence in this country and in Europe through an essay on surgery, now a standard medical work. SNOW AND ICE.

Destruction of a Lighthouse by an Ice Field.

THE RAILROADS AND STREETS OF BOSTON BLOCKED.

Fears of Inundation at Port Jervis and Neighborhood.

THE THAW AND PORT JERVIS.

FEARS AND FOREBODINGS AS TO INUNDATION-ALARMING BEPORTS FROM UP THE RIVER-INTERESTING ENGINEERING EXPERIMENTS AT

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 4, 1875. The snow of yesterday and last night fell to a depth of nearly a foot along the Delaware, and today it has been rapidly thawing. Three days' weather like this will bring matters to a crisis here, and the question as to whether the ice gorge will so far succumb to the influence of the thaw as to offer but slight resistance to the ice and high water from above or not be decided. It to-day's weather is repeated to-morrow there will begin to be a visible change in the condition of the river before Saturday morning, and the river will begin to rise, and, with a thawing day Saturday, Sunday will be apt to see lively times here and at other points. REPORTS FROM UP THE RIVER.

Reports from up the river say that the people at Callicoon, Cochecton, Narrowsburg and Boryville are beginning to leave all houses on the low ground and to occupy rooms engaged weeks belore the break-up, in anticipation of a great inundation. There are lour great gorges up the river,
one at Holbert's Bend, a mile or so above Lackawaxen, 500 leet wide, firty deep and over a mile
long; another extending from the mouth of Ten
Mile River, above Most Hope, to a mile above the
railroad bridge across the river; a third just west
of Callicoon, where sixteen miles of toe are
heaped up, on Callicoon Island and three
miles forther up the river; and another
between Hale's Eddy and Deposit. There
are several smaller jams, but none so serious as
the above. Besides the enormous quantities of
ice in these jams, there are about forty miles of
ice in these jams, there are about forty miles of
ice in these jams, there are about forty miles of
ice in these jams, there are about forty miles of
ice in these jams, there are about forty miles of
ice in these jams, there are about forty miles of
ice has yet come out of the East branch, which
runs up through Delaware county from Hancock,
draining the Beaverkiil region for over 100 miles.
The Lackawaxen River, forty miles long, and
emptying into the Delaware twenty miles above
here, is yet a solid bed of ice, and none of the
smaller streams are yet broken up. All this will
come down on the first high water, and if the
gorge here does not give way, there will be illuie
left of that part of Port Jervis lying on the flat extending for five m.les down the river to the Neversink.

POWDER EXPERIMENTS. ground and to occupy rooms engaged weeks be

sending for his miles down the river to the Neversink.

R. W. Ware, resident engineer of the Eric Railway at this place, experimented on the gorge with giant powder. He used charges weighing from half a pound to three pounds, sufficient to rend the largest rock to atoms, but the effect on the ice was barely perceptible. Mr. Joan G. Milis, of Goshen, to-day offered to contract to make a channel in the gorge by putting two thousand men to work upon it, but the plan is not considered feasible. Mayor Abbott is daily in receipt of letters from engineers and other scientific men offering suggestions in relation to reducing the gorge, but none of them are practicable.

The precautionary measures have been redoubled, and it the flood comes it will not take the town unawares.

SNOW AND FRESHET UP THE HUD-SON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 4, 1875. The snow storm which commenced at eleven o'clock yesterday morning did not cease till daylight this morning, nearly a foot of snow having allen, making about two feet of snow now on the ground on the level. This state of affairs greatly increases the apprehensions of disastrons spring increases the apprehensions of disastrons spring ireshets along the Hudson and in the back country, and preparations are suggested in towns and cities as to the best method of averting the impending danger. Trains are running with very little delay.

THE RARITAN.

The freshet in the Raritan has subsided. Considerable damage was done by the floating masses of toe at Bound Brook. The ice in some places was piled to the height of twelve feet.

"THE HUB" SNOW BOUND.

AN ALMOST UNPRECEDENTED FALL OF SNOW IN BOSTON-SUBURBAN BESIDENTS COMPELLED TO REMAIN IN THE CITY ALL NIGHT-ANTICI-PATED DISASTERS TO SHIPPING-DANGERS OF A SUD DEN THAW.

Boston, March 4, 1875. Not for a great many years has Boston and its environs been so thoroughly snow bound as today. In the city proper locomotion by teams, borse cars and pedestrians was almost impossible. ing it is attended with great inconvenience. The city last night was filled with thousands of suburban residents who were unable to make their way home either by means of steam or horse cars. To-day the city carts are employed in taking away the mountain drifts which were found in all the streets this morning. Tue accumulations of snow on housetops were so heavy and numerous that immediate relief was necessary in many cases to prevent the falling in of buildings.

THE STEAM AND HORSE CARS. Horse ranroad cars omitted their usual trips in the morning, and made them regularly but with

the morning, and made them regularly but with difficulty during the entire day. The steam railroads also suffered much from the storm, but by keeping snow ploughs running all the time the trains were enabled to get throngh with only a few hours' delay. The most tardy trains were those from the North, and the most prompt were those from New Yors and Albany.

SHIPPING TRUEBLES.

There are no accounts of disasters to shipping in the harbor, but stories of delays and suffering are numerous. From Highland light there come fearing inticipations of wreeks and latal results, but the storm is so severe that the keeper dares not risk himself away from the station. The various passenger steamers between New York and the East suspended their trips last night, but they have left this evening at the usual time. The worst apprenensions from the storm in New England are, perhaps, still to be realized.

realized.

A SUDDEN THAW DREADED.

The earth is covered with an unusual depth of snow, and a sudden thaw is now threatened. During the winter hundreds of ponds and dams have been dry; the frost has in many cases weakened the attructures, and there are reasonable grounds for the lears that a sudden thaw will be attended with calamities similar to that in the Will blue Valleviast Spring. Mill River Valley last spring.

A LIGHTHOUSE SWEPT AWAY.

CONANICUT POINT LIGHTHOUSE WASHED AWAY BY AN ICE FIELD-THE KEEPER AND HIS SON RESCUED-THRILLING NARRATIVE OF THEIR NEWPORT, R. I., March 4, 1875.

At about twenty minutes past five o'clock this morning a heavy field of ice came down the river from Bullock's Cove with great rapidity, the wind at the time blowing a gale from the northeast. The weak foundation of the dwelling house connected with the Conanicut lighthouse, located in Providence River, was an easy prey to the fice. The foundation, as soon as the ice struck it, caved in, and the structure, which is a small two story wooden house, careened over and tell into the river. The keeper, Horace Arnold, and his son Ernest, aged nine years, were the only occupants, Mrs. Arnold and the rest of the family being on the shore visiting a friend. SAVING A BOY.

The father, fortunately, did not lose his presence of mind at the suddenness of the catastropne, but set his wits to work to save his boy. The building lell upon its side and at the time both were asieep in the upper story. By clinging to the debris, he got into the second story, where he found a blanket, which, save his night clothes, was all that kep the keen air from the little fellow. Mr. Arnold swam about for upwards of an nour, with him upon ans back, inside the building, but came to the conclusion that something must be done at once to attract the attention of the people upon the shore, but which could not be done until a late hour owing to the thick show storm prevailing. He accordingly procured a water-soaked mattress, tied it to the building inside and left the calld upon it while he went into the tower of the lighthouse, to ring the belt and set a signal of distress.

RESCUE BY A TUG. set his wits to work to save his boy. The build-

Me had no sconer reached the tower than the

tugboat Reliance, Captain Sutton. of the American Steamboat Company, of Providence, hove in sight. The tug could not reach the house herself, and was obliged to steam to the schooner Oliver Jameson, a mile distant, in order to get her boat and crew to assist in the rescue. This done they proceeded to the spot and rescued the boy from his perilous position, which he had occupied for three hours. He was completely exhausted and could have held out but a few moments longer. Restoratives were vigorously applied and he will probably recover. His father was also taken from the lighthouse and lanued at Nyatt Point, in order to believ his agonized family and friends upon the address shore of the safety or himself and child. The new BROUGHT TO NEWPORT.

Owing to the extreme cold it was not deemed advisable to land the boy, as he had no clothing—not so much as shoes or stockings. He was brought to this port in the tug. On arriving here some kind friends took him in charge, and, after furnishing him with clothes, went with him to the residence of a relative here. The building has been secured, and efforts were making this afternoon to save its contents.

Collector Macy has taken prompt action in the matter, and the building will be replaced as soon as possible.

THE FRESHETS AND RAILROADS.

KNOXVILLE, Teun., March 4, 1875. The railroads in East Tennessee have recovered from the damages done by the recent fresher and are in running order. The East Tennessee, Virare in tunning order. The Last Tennessee, virginia and Georgia Railroad is open to Dalton, and the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, south from Chattanooga. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad will be open to Chattanooga by Saturday. There has been no delay between Washington and this point since last Saturday.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mme. Ristori made her second appearance last night in the role of Queen Elizabeth before a large and appreciative audience. mirable impersonation will be repeated on Saturday at the matinée, and cannot fail to give exceeding pleasure to all students of English history. To-night Mmc. Ristort appears as Medea, which is one of her grandest impersonations. She only plays it once during her present engagement.

STEINWAY HALL-THOMAS' REHEARSAL A very large audience, mainly consisting of

ladies, crowded Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon, attracted by the rich feast of music prepared for them by Mr. Theodore Thomas and his incomparable band. There was a deligative symphony by Haydin, the second "Leonora" overture of Beethoven, a Handelian air, sung by Miss Anna Drasoil, and a new symblony by Rudinstein. The last mentioned work was the chief leature of attraction, and, notwithstanding its extreme length and boldness of style, it at once claimed the most rapt attention of the music loving portion of the audience, especially in the last two movements, which are gigantic in ideas, effects and construction. Miss Drasoil was received with every mark of public layor. The concert takes place on Saturday night. incomparable band. There was a deligatful sym-

SIGNOR MUZIO'S BENEFIT.

The able chef d'orchestre of the Strakosch Italian Opera Company takes a farewell benefit at the Academy of Music to-night. The following programme has been prepared:—"Lohengrin;" Mile. Heilbron, Miss A. L. Cary, Signors Carpt, Del Puente. Scolara. Hall; to be followed by an overture from the opera "Sorrentino," by Muzio; the third net of Ricci's opera, "Crispino e la Comare," by Signors Tagliapietra, Florini, Scolara, &c.; first performance in America of two posthumous com-positions of Rossini, "Ave Maria," by Maresi, Cary, Benfratelii and Florini; and "The Song of carry, semiratell and Florini; and "The Song of the Titaus," for chorus of bass voices. To con-clude with the French national hymn, "La Mar-sellaise," sung by Mile. Marie Helbron. The vai-tantie services of Signor Muzio in the cause of ital-ian opera have not been forgotten by the public, and a crowded house may be expected as an ap-preciation of his talents.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Mme. Ristori is evidently a favorite with the la dies. The advance sale of seats for her first mati née has been unparalleled this season at the Ly-

Bartley Campbell's play of "The Two Orphana" watch is now being played at Wood's under the title of "Kidnapped," furnishes the Carrolls with an admirable opportunity for the display of their remarkable dramatic talent.

Judge Brady will deliver the address as Wallack's on Saturday night on the occasion of the presentation of the Irish-American testimonial to Mr. Dion Boucleault. The demand for places as the supper at Delmonico's has far exceeded the expectations of the committee, and it will not be possible to accommodate all the applicants for places at the festive board.

"The Big Bonanza" matinees at the Fifth Avenue Theatre have been more largely attended ever than the "Women of the Day" matinées, which brought out the ladies in force. The "Big Bonanza" has made a veritable hit, and the production of novelties projected by Mr. Daly has been postponed till after Easter in consequence of its success with the public.

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only against all makers in this country, but all hapjand
and Scotland, on the merits of his plans. This firm have
built more gas-works in the United States during the
past two years than all other firms combined. The
largest single lift gas-holder in the world, 20 feet in
Gameter, is now being constructed by them in Boston,
Mass. Also last year they erected in Chicago, ill., a
telescopic holder 15° feet in diameter, with the largest
cone root in the world, it being 105 cet span by 5 feet
high, the whole structure, from the cround to the dome,
helm 165 feet high; they also built, in connection with
the honder, a complete gas works. This firm have all of
the latest improved mechinery and greater facilities for
getting out work than any other firm in the business.—
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